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NI BULLETIN



APRIL 1978

Volume 12

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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday following the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the following month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*. All material should be mailed direct to the editor's address shown above.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

April 1978 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by June 1, 1978, their membership will become effective that date. (MT = Mail Trader).

1389-MT Albert A. Tom, P. O. Box 787, San Bruno, Calif. 94066
(Oriental Coinage)

1390 Robert M. Stano, Ell Pond Road, Sanford, Maine 04073
(Polish Coins, Currency and Stamps)

1391-MT William B. T. Mock, Jr., Central Station Box 28175, Washington, D. C. 20005
(Medieval English Groats, English & French Crowns and World Crowns pre-1900)

1392-MT Clifford Hodgkins, P. O. Box 67433, Station O, Vancouver, B. C., V5W 2E4, Canada
(Modern Canadian Coins & Bills, Modern Crowns, Gold)

1393-MT John L. Beerensson, 530 Franklyn, Indialantic, Fla. 32903
(Spanish Colonial Gold pre-1732)

1394 Robert A. Plemmons, 242 West Washington Ave., Clifton Heights, Pa. 19018
(Russia, Coins, Medals, Stamps, etc.)

Reinstatement: The following member has complied with the By-Laws and is hereby reinstated to full membership:

1011 Dwight L. Musser, Box 305, Ridge Manor, Fla. 33525
(World Paper Money, German Notgeld)

DONATIONS REPORT

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the following donation since the last report:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Donation and Stated Value</u>	<u>Preference of Use</u>
Allen Eckert	\$5.00 Cash	General Operating Fund

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is noted below to members who have donated material to the NI Library. An asterisk (*) indicates those books which have

not been previously listed. The letters "ne" indicate different editions of books already on the shelves.

I. C. G. Campbell

- *STERN, JEAN. *Historical Implications of Roman Coins*. Pub. 1975, 32pp, illus.

John Hunter

- *DEMEY, JEAN & POINDESSAULT, BERNARD. *Repertoire de la Numismatique Française Contemporaine 1793-1968*. Pub. 1969, 252pp, illus.
- *GADOURY, VICTOR. *Monnaies Françaises 1795-1973*. Pub. 1973, 240pp, illus.
- *CHARLTON, J. E. *Coin Guide with Premium List of Canadian & U. S. Coins & Bills and Coins of Great Britain*. 5th through 9th and 11th editions (1965-1969, 1971), 64pp, illus.
- *DAFRAN HOUSE. *The New Official Check List and Grading Guide, U. S. Coins*. Pub. 1970, 92pp, illus.
- *DINKIN, MILTON. *The Official 1972 Black Book of U. S. Coins*. Pub. 1971 (9th ed.), 191pp, illus.
- *SCOTT PUBLISHING CO. *Standard 1976 U. S. Coin Catalogue*. Pub. 1975, 191pp, illus.
- *MC GOULDRICK, ROBERT. *The Coin Dealer Directory. Who's Who in Numismatics*. Pub. 1975, 54pp, illus.
- ne DIETZEL, HEINZ. *Die Münzen des Deutschen Reiches ab 1871*. 1969 (3rd ed.) and 1970 (4th ed.).
- ne BRESSETT, K. E. *A Guide Book of English Coins*. 1968 (6th ed.).
- ne MEVIUS, JOHAN. *Speciale Catalogus van de Nederlandse munten van 1795 tot heden*. 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975 and 1976 editions.
- ne CHARLTON, J. E. *Standard Catalog of Canadian Coins, Tokens & Paper Money*. 1972 (20th ed.) and 1974 (22nd ed.).
- ne JAMES, SOMER & TAYLOR, H. C. *The Guide Book of Canadian Coins, Paper Currency & Tokens, 1700-1962*. 4th ed.
- ne SEABY, PETER. *Seaby's Standard Catalogue of British Coins, Parts 1 & 2*. 1974 (13th ed.).

Joel L. Malter & Co.

- *MALTER, JOEL L. *The Coinage of Ancient Egypt*. Pub. 1978, 26pp, illus. with 22 plates. This is an auction catalogue prepared by Joel L. Malter & Co. to illustrate an outstanding collection of Roman Egyptian coins. A valuable reference in itself for those interested in this period.

Michael Mitchiner

- *MITCHINER, MICHAEL. *Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage. Vol. 7. The Decline of the Indo-Scythians. (The satraps Zeionises, Kharahostes, Rujuvula, etc.). Contemporaries of the Indo-Scythians (The Yaudheyas, Arjunayanas, various Janapada, etc.)*. Pub. 1976, 105pp, illus. (Reviewed in July, 1977 NI BULLETIN).

- *MITCHINER, MICHAEL. *Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage. Vol. 8. The Indo-Parthians. (Their Kushan neighbours.)*. Pub. 1976, 121pp, illus. (Reviewed in November 1977 NI BULLETIN).
- *MITCHINER, MICHAEL. *Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage. Vol. 9. Greeks, Sakas and their Contemporaries in Central and Southern India. (Indo-Parthians, Western Satraps, Chutus, Abhiras, Satavahanas)*. Pub. 1976, 154pp, illus. (Reviewed in November 1977 NI BULLETIN).

II. Additional Donations.

a. Iain C. G. Campbell has also donated to the Library a large amount of catalogues and almost 200 issues of Spinks *Numismatic Circular* and Seaby's *Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin*. These latter two donations have done much to up-date our files in these two valuable references.

b. John Hunter's donations amounted to 49 books from his library in addition to nearly sixty catalogues. The former, in addition to those listed above, helped to duplicate books already on the shelves and thus reduce the delay caused by a book being out when a second request has been received.

III. It is spring again and time to clear those shelves of reference material no longer needed. The Library has benefited considerably from collectors whose interest has shifted to a new field of numismatic lore. By sending to the Library those books you no longer need you will not only help your fellow collector, but gain valuable shelf space and a record of a tax deductible donation (US members only).

NEW PLATE PRINTED FOR TINNEVELLY ISSUE

The January 1978 issue of this bulletin carried a feature article reprint "The Coins of Tinnevelly". Unfortunately, the printing of the 4 plates was not up to standard. We have had the plates redone in a different manner and the quality is much superior to those in the January issue. If you would like to have a replacement copy of the plates, please send us a request along with a Self-Addressed Stamped Envelope (non-U.S. members send equivalent in cash for postage).

Reprint copies with a card-cover of this article are available for \$2.00 postpaid from I. C. G. Campbell, RR Box 200 GG, Weeping Water, Nebraska 68463

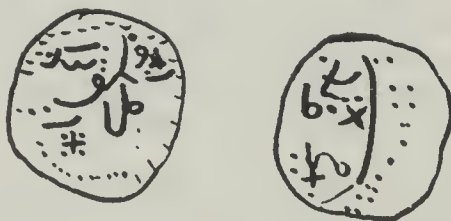
EDITOR'S CORNER

The feature article this month is a 28-page English translation of Dr. Arnold Keller's preface to his 1953 emergency money catalog, thanks to members R. A. Darnell and David Block. Any member knowing any notgeld collectors who are not already members of NI are urged to show this issue to them & sign them up. We have at least one article each issue on notgeld for many, many months to come to whet interest in this neglected field.

IDENTIFICATION, PLEASE?

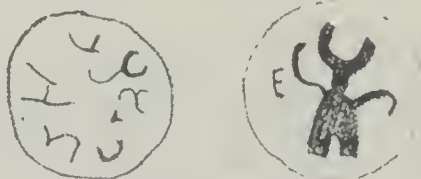
About the only complaint your editorial staff receives on this column is that the answers sent in by the membership are not printed in a later issue. Unfortunately, the members seeking identification of numismatic items do not always let us know what results were received. Anyone using this column is urged to send your information received to the editor and it will be printed in the column so all the membership can benefit from the effort.

The following item was published in the February issue, but the plate was too dark for any identification use. Below is a new drawing of this piece. Anyone having information as to the identification of this piece should write to Jürgen Mikeska, Vogelsbergstr. 9, D-6382 Friedrichsdorf/Ts., Germany (send a copy to the NI editor).



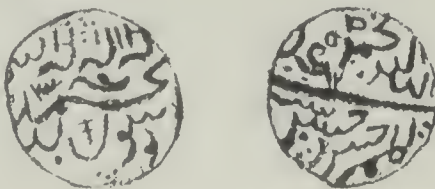
(Drawing is 3/4 of actual size)

Below are 2 coins submitted by Robert L. Thornton, P. O. Box 134, Rockville, Maryland 20850. Anyone having information should write direct to member Thornton and send a copy of your information to the NI editor.



(3/4 actual size)

The piece above is a brass coin, five of which were purchased in Amritsar, Punjab, India.



(3/4 actual size)

The above is a silver coin which was also purchased in India. Any information on these two pieces would be appreciated.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION: This listing was not available at press time due to the move of our curator to Houston recently.

STREET TROLLEY NOTGELD

by Wm. A. Haskell, Modautal, Klein Biberau, Germany, NI #1090

Two interesting items of notgeld recently came to my attention. They are trolley coupons or tickets for the city of Breslau, now in East Germany, located on the Oder River east of Dresden and now on the Polish frontier.

These notes have the city coat of arms in the center with the value, 20 Pfennigs, on each side. The bottom printing reads "Stadtische Strassenbahn Breslau" (City Streetcar - Breslau) in a band. The band above reads in fine print "Mit 20 Pfg. wird dieser Schein bis zum 30 Juni 1922 bei Entrichtung des Fahrgeldes auf unsern Wagen in Zahlung genommen und auch von unserer Kasse eingelöst" (This 20 Pfennig coupon can be used as payment on our trolley). They were printed by Grass, Barth and Co., Friedrich, Breslau. One is blue on green and the other blue on orange color.



What makes these notes especially interesting is the following fine print in the bottom boarder: "Ruckseite vermietet-Annoncen-Expedition, Landsburger Tel. Ring 7487 u. 2881" (reverse side rented, etc., etc.). On the green-blue note on the reverse is an advertisement for house furniture. "Em. Frohlich, Kupferschmiedestrasse 12, furniture for living rooms, bedrooms, mensrooms, and kitchens in new style with a 10 year guarantee!". It is printed in blue.

On the blue-orange note is the figure of a man opening an empty trunk with the exclamation, "What? My luggage has been stolen-telephone Paul Rosenberg, 8300 Breslau 13, Kornerstr. 40-42, my luggage is insured!". It is also printed in blue.

The city of Breslau was reaping a small amount of additional revenue from the sale of advertising space on the reverse of their trolley car tickets during the inflation period, certainly not a common practice in those days. Most cities used metal tokens or metal notgeld for their trolley lines during this period.



NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue listings published here are supplied by special arrangement with *CURRENT COINS OF THE WORLD*, published and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisc., USA. No further use of these numbers in any other publications is authorized.)

*Collectors' Coins

AFGHANISTAN

- *Y106 250 Afghani 1978, .925 Silver (38.6mm), Conservation Series
- *Y107 500 Afghani 1978, .925 Silver (42mm), Conservation Series
- *Y108 10,000 Afghani 1978, .900 Gold (34mm), Conservation Series

CYPRUS

- *Y50 50 Pounds 1978, Gold, Archbishop Makarios

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- *Y105 50 Korun 1978, .700 Silver (31mm), Centennial Birth of Zdenek Nejedly

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- *Y44 200 Pesos 1977, .800 Gold (34mm), Centennial Death of Juan Pablo Duarte

ITALY

- Y112 200 Lire 1977, Aluminum-Bronze (20.4mm)

JAMAICA

- *Y47 10 Dollars 1978, Cupro-Nickel (45mm), Jamaican Unity
- *Y47a 10 Dollars 1978, .925 Silver (45mm), Jamaican Unity
- *Y48 25 Dollars 1978, .925 Silver (63mm), 25th Anniv. of Coronation
- *Y49 100 Dollars 1978, .900 Gold (26mm), 25th Anniv. of Coronation

MALDIVES

- Y13 5 Rupees 1977, Cupro-Nickel (35.2mm), F.A.O. Coinage
- *Y14 20 Rupees 1977, .500 Silver (38.5mm), F.A.O. Coinage

PANAMA

- *Y45 100 Balboas 1978, Dove Orchid (.900 Gold, 26mm)

PHILIPPINES

(Some renumbering of Y67 (March 1978 NIB) has been done but the information from Whitman is not clear so this will be covered in a later report when the matter is more clear.)

POLAND

- *Y90 2000 Zlotych 1977, Gold (21mm), Fryderyk Chopin
- *Y91 100 Zlotych 1978, .625 Silver (32mm), Wawel Castle in Krakow

REUNION

- Y8a 1 Franc 1948, Aluminum. With UNION FRANCAISE in obverse legend (mule).

THAILAND

- *Y122 5000 Baht BE 2520 (1978), .900 Gold (28mm), King's 50th Brithday
- *Y123 150 Baht 1978, .925 Silver (35mm), 9th World Orchid Conference

NOTGELD

Dr. Arnold Keller's

1953 Preface to his

GERMANY'S

EMERGENCY

MONEY

Translated from the German language by

R. A. Darnell, NI #1266

and

David Block, NI #894

The final edition which Dr. Arnold Keller (1897-1972) produced of his *Das Deutsche Notgeld* (*Germany Emergency Money*) began with Volume Four, the second part of *Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922* (*Small Notes*), which was hectographed in 1953. This volume was prefaced by a general introduction to the entire work which condensed Dr. Keller's years-long study of the subject onto a few pages.

Dr. Keller began collecting the 1914 emergency money of Alsace in 1914; his first publication on the notgeld of that area appeared in 1916. In following years he compiled catalogs of other periods of notgeld which were published by the coin dealers Cahn of Frankfurt am Main, himself edited and published a journal called *Das Notgeld*, and continuously revised and periodically reissued his catalogs.

This translation of Dr. Keller's 1953 introduction was prepared by NI member R. A. Darnell of the United Kingdom, assisted by member David Block of the United States, working from the Battenberg reprint of 1974 and the errata sheet issued by that firm. Notes in square brackets were provided by the translators.

Since the appearance of the 5th edition of the Fractional Note Catalogue (1934), which was the principal one of all our catalogues, almost 20 years have elapsed, and the catalogue has been unavailable for almost as long. The printer Funck made only a small number of copies for those who had ordered them. The edition before that dates back to 1923. So one can say that most collectors have been unable to get hold of a catalogue for 30 years. There is thus no need to justify this new edition. Only the layout of it need explanation.

The 5th edition contained 443 pages of text and 17 pages of introduction, as opposed to the 188 and 14 of the 4th edition. Its contents had therefore more than doubled. The increase which distinguishes the sixth from the fifth edition is also significant, although not to the same prodigious extent. The interleaved pages of the author's working copy have long been completely filled with notes, supplements, and new conceptions. A new edition in one volume would have been an unwieldy and difficult book to use, particularly because typewriting needs even more space than the printing previously used.

So the author decided to divide the material into two sections, which, whilst having some disadvantages, has also many significant and even overwhelming advantages. The catalogue is therefore divided into 2 sections:

1. Circulation Issues.
2. Series Notes.

The exclusion of the private issues was decided against for two reasons: these are not always easy to identify and isolate (for example, the organisations which were really part of the Administration, and the big firms which economically rule large areas) and second, scarcely anybody would have been interested in the separate volume covering the already neglected area of private issues.

A disadvantage of dividing the catalogue into 2 sections is that the insufficiently informed collector would not always know immediately which volume to look in. However, since a single collective numbering system is maintained throughout, this should not present too much of a problem. On the other hand, dividing the catalogue up in this way means that collectors can get hold of a new catalogue without having to wait many more years for the publication of a new comprehensive catalogue. So most collectors, who are interested in the cheaper notes which are the easiest to obtain, have at least a catalogue for this group, and need not spend a lot of money on a comprehensive, combined catalogue. The appearance of the much larger first part depends upon the interest of collectors (among other factors). If we have enough subscribers, Part 1 can be begun at once. If this does not happen, then the next catalogues will be those which will not involve the author-publisher in too great a financial risk.

Any serious collector will have found annoying the combination in one catalogue of groups which are basically different. Just as in a collection one cannot mix even the most attractive series note with the simple, dull, but valuable old circulation currency, so one cannot mix the two in one catalogue. Many collectors of the old issues do not bother with series notes and many series collectors, whilst they

would like to collect the older notes as well, cannot obtain most of them and are therefore not interested in that part of the catalogue. Each of the two parts of the catalogue will therefore contain only one type of currency, which will make better comparisons possible and lead to a more useable publication.

Before we go into the question of series notes, I would like to say a few words about the kinds of German emergency currency for those who possess only this catalogue and are otherwise not experts. The full introduction for the 6th edition as a whole and an explanation of specialist terms will be given in Volume 1.

Our main title "German Emergency Currency 1914-24" is the general title for all our former and subsequent revised comprehensive catalogues. All the manuscripts are now ready and the appearance of the work now depends solely upon the response and interest of collectors. The first part describes emergency money of 1914, that is, short-lived notes issued at 450 locations at the outbreak of the First World War. These are mostly 50 pf, 1, 2 and 5 Mk notes. They are simple, often quite primitively produced, as demanded by the emergency of the moment. It is these notes which are the classic German emergency money; the rarest and most sought-after groups. (Fig. 1).

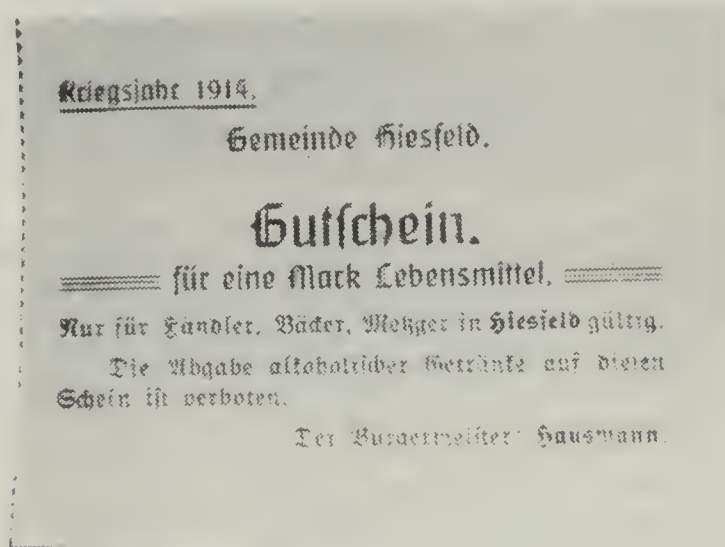
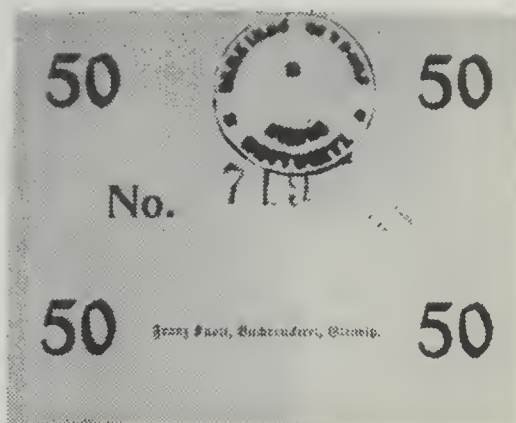


Figure 1. The beginnings: a uniface one mark note from Heisfeld (Rhineland), 1914. (The reverse is blank.)

After about 2 years, during which time the circulation of money got back to normal, at the end of 1916 there arose a new lack of small money. It could have been remedied easily with the issue of state small-value notes on the same lines as the printed cardboard Romanov-

Money Tokens from Russia, but, because there was a desire to remedy the evil only by issuing metal coins, the lack was never made up. So began 6 years of issuing small-value notes and coins through towns, districts and large and small firms, which increased year by year both in the number of issuing locations and the different types of money, until it involved the whole country. These notes, which emanate from more than 3600 locations and are mostly of 5, 10, 20 or 25, and 50 pfgr face value, are the subject of the second volume of our catalogue, (*Fig. 2*) whilst the metal coins belong to a third volume (for these, there is only the Funck catalogue of 1930).



Obverse

Figure 2.

Reverse

A classical issue: half mark note from Neudorf (East Silesia), 1 April 1917.

In the middle of the small value currency period came the high denomination group of 1918/19 which was issued just before, during and after the Revolution. These are mostly of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 M face value. There were about 600 issues which are dealt with in the fourth part of our catalogue. They were produced by permission of the otherwise anti-emergency money Reichsbank, and employed, most of them, good watermarked paper (*Fig. 3*). Some of these issues included 50 pfennig notes. As we must keep to the rules in dividing our catalogue, these 50 pfgr notes appear in the small-money catalogue, whilst those of 1 M value are counted as large-money. On account of the similarity in face value and appearance, the emergency money of the 1920/21 revolution has been included with this group.

Prison camp money also belongs to the true war emergency currency and forms the fifth volume of our catalogue. This will be sub-divided further into paper money and coins. The notes fall into three main groups; those of the military, those of the industrial camps and, third, the bearer cheques issued by both. There are over 550 different issue of this kind (*Fig. 4*). As my own interest is restricted to paper money, the part dealing with coins (as in Volume 3) will have to be taken over by a collector who specialises in this field.

After a few weeks in the summer of 1922 when no emergency money was issued, the inflation issues began. First those of 1922 (Volume 6 - over 700 issues) in denominations of 50, 100, 500 and 1000 M (*Fig. 5*),



Figure 3. A large note of 1918/19:
ten marks from Aschaffenburg, undated.



Figure 3, Reverse.



Figure 4. Prisoner-of-war camp note:
IIIrd Army Corps, Cottbus, series of 10 October 1917.

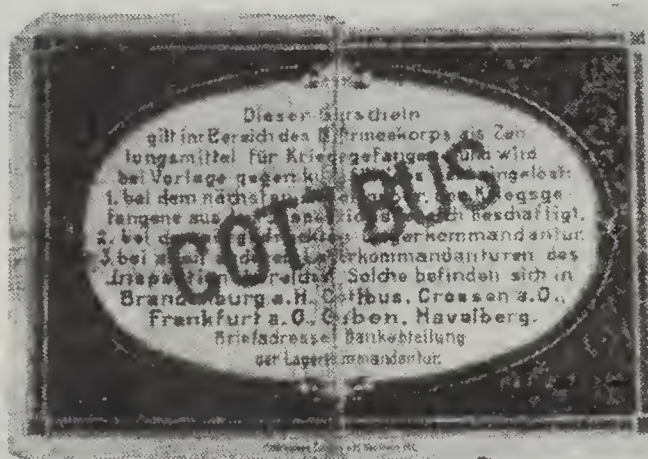


Figure 4, Reverse.

which were joined at the beginning of 1923 by a greater wave with values of 5000, 10000, 20000 and 50000 M. These are dealt with in the same volume. A curious thing about this group is the unusually large size. This was obviously brought about by the high face values, albeit the actual value was no higher than that of the previous small money. Another thing worthy of note is the increasing use of the cheque format.

Volume 7 deals with the inflation emergency money of 1923, but its appearance is hardly to be counted on, since the material is too voluminous; nonetheless, it has been prepared on index cards. It involves at least 70,000 different notes in millions, thousand millions, and billions (*Fig. 6*). This catalogue must almost double in volume to match the small notes volumes! It will only be able to appear after all other catalogues, if at all. This group has the same characteristics as that of 1922: a very large size, frequent cheque format, and an increased use of watermarked paper.

In November 1923 and into the beginning of the next year, this group

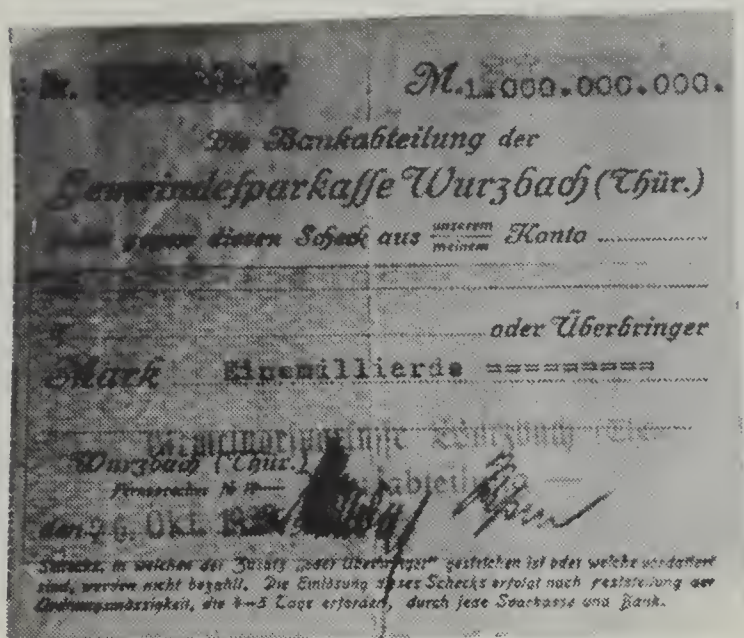


Figure 6. Hyperinflation bearer cheque:
one thousand million marks from Wurzbach, 26 October 1923.

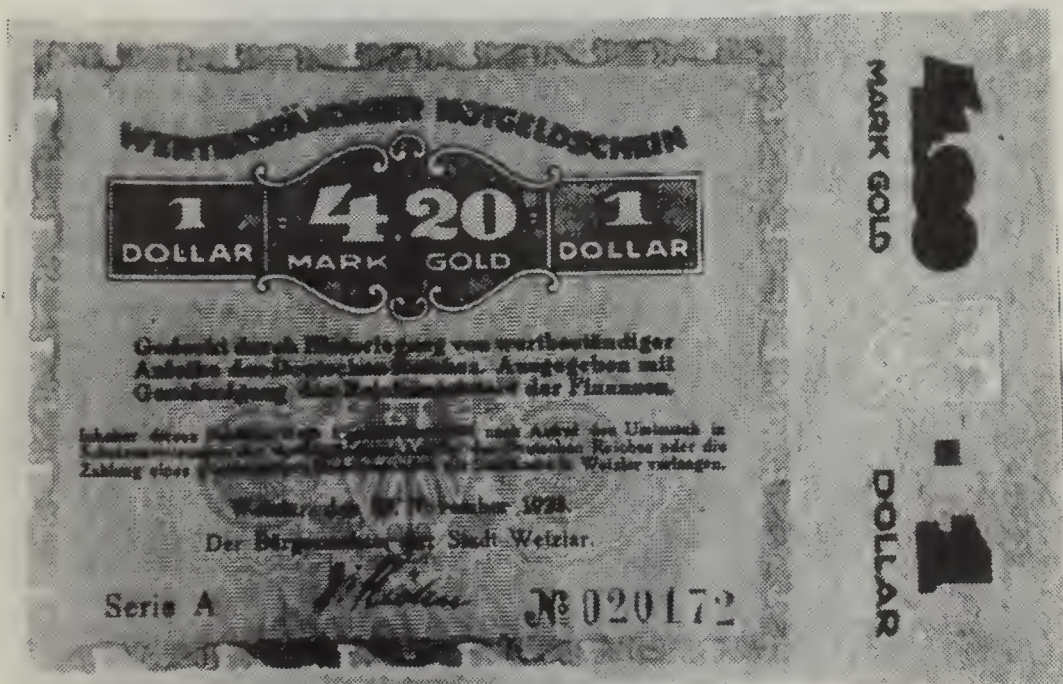


Figure 7. Stable note of 1923:
One dollar or 4.20 gold marks from Wetzlar (Rhineland),
20 November 1923.

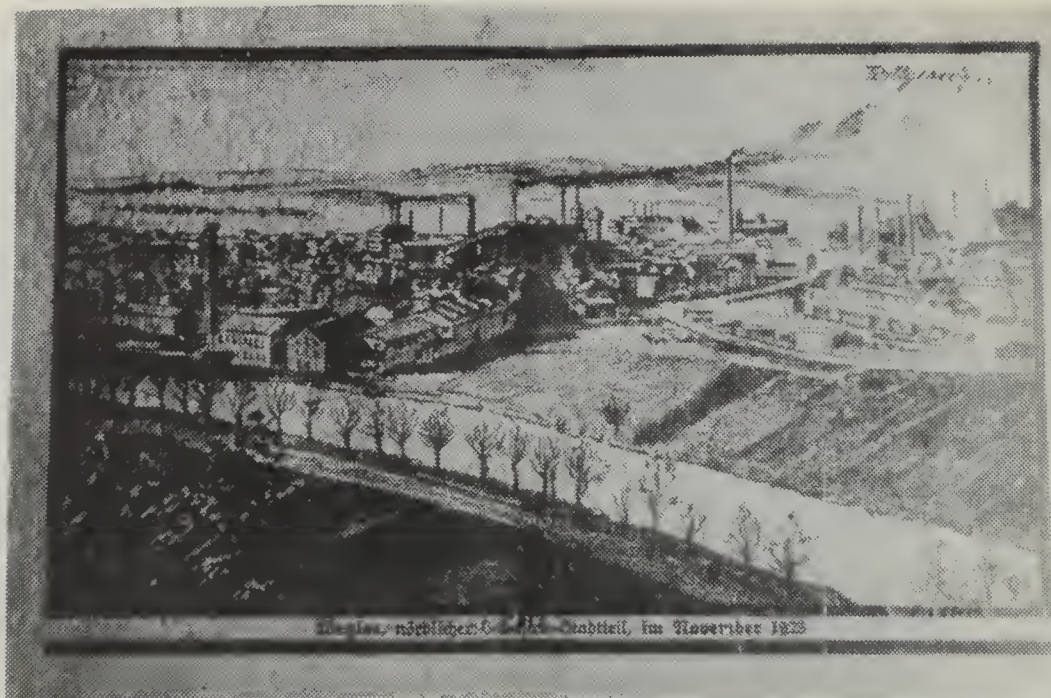


Figure 7, Reverse.

was replaced by an abundance of fixed value notgeld with denominations in gold marks as well as in foreign currencies, primarily dollars. A smaller number have denominations based on material things. The 8th volume in our series enumerates over 500 issues of these. The notes of this group have again much similarity with the small notes of 1916-1922 but distinguish themselves mainly by painstaking production on good watermarked paper (*Fig. 7*).

Accordingly, the collector who is not yet knowledgeable will be able to recognize well enough from the foregoing, those notes he can expect to find in the small notes catalogues and those he cannot; in notes of all groups the dates are frequently missing and errors will always spring from this. The denomination is a guide to a sure assignment only in the case of the inflation notes of 1923.

It now remains to explain the difference between the circulation issues and the series notes of Group 2 (small money notes). When small money notes first appeared at the end of 1916, there were no collectors for these new notgeld groups yet. They came into collectors' hands when the collectors had written to the places of issue for the 1914 notgeld and instead of them, or at best alongside these issues, they received the new small notes. They were received with indignation; a renowned collector published quite an essay where, to the question of whether one should collect these new notes, he answered no. Today these first small notes are of the greatest rarity, many times rarer than the 1914 types of the same places, precisely because at that time collectors placed no value on new issues and others, still entirely biased, pursued the old notgeld of 1914. Next, the new notes, being quite simple and plain, hardly stirred up the collectors. The use of illustrations, coats of arms or watermarks had scarcely commenced. But the increasing number of issues in paper as well as metal allowed collecting to become general; also a periodical appeared, the "Viennese War-collectors' News". This

unreliable publication contained many false reports based on unwarranted deductions, and for years catalogues and want lists repeated the errors.

Emergency money collecting first became really popular after 1918 when the troops who had returned to civilian life became interested in it and when towns gradually recognised that they could make rather more than before from their issues. More attention was paid to the art work on the notes and their technical execution, the towns competing with each other in this respect. Issues became more and more numerous and followed each other in more rapid succession; but they still retained the denominations usual in commerce, fifty pfennigs or less and only one variety of each denomination.

There were exceptions, although no one took offense at them; the notes of Wunsiedel, two types each of 25 and 50 pfennigs; Nördlingen's five 20 and five 50 pfennig notes (*Fig. 8*) with illustrations of each of the five town gates [the 20's and one of the 50's depict towers, not gates]; Ohrdruf's set of 10, 25 and 50 pfg each with four different illustrations; Ruhla's 25 and 50 pfg each with two designs. All the preceding notes were issued in 1918. Königshofen followed in 1919 with a set of five 20 pfg which were, however, not issued simultaneously but in at least two groups. In 1920, Friebrugg's 50 pfg note set with three different views *Fig. 9*) was received favourably



Figure 8. Twenty pfennig note from Nördlingen (second issue). The first issue was 2 November 1918, early for series notes.



Figure 8, Reverse.

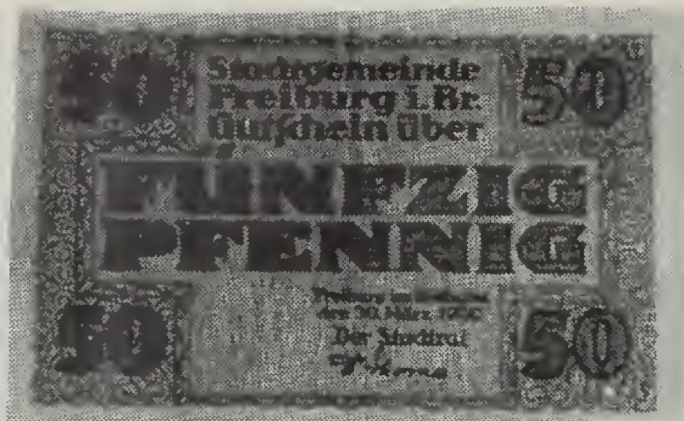


Figure 9. For circulation or collectors?
Fifty pfennigs from Freiburg im Breisgau, 30 March 1920.

and so were the last two issued by Rottenburg. Also, one would feel that the three 50 pfg notes of Höxter should not be considered to be serious notes, much less the small nominal values issued in numerous forms, like the two 10 pfg of Kranichsfeld and the three tens of Rothenburg or Siegburg, except that cities were no longer making any profit from ten pfennig notes in 1920, as Otto Reutter tells us on the 10 pfg of Gardelegen.

But this changed in 1921. The inquiries and orders of collectors increased; everyone tried to surpass the other with new artistic notes in order to sell as much notgeld to collectors as possible, since the notes not presented for changing before redemption time created a profit for the town treasury. The idea soon occurred of simultaneously issuing several notes of like nominal value, entire series of from four to twelve notes in a set. They also issued notes of face values such as 75 pfg which were uncommon and unnecessary for commercial transactions; the only thought was to gain by fleecing the collector, no longer to remedy the shortage of small change. The issue of 75 pfg values was not the end of it, as notes of 70, 80 and 90 pfg appeared, even 1 mark denominations, although we never had a shortage of one mark notes except for a short period in 1917 and during the Revolution (*Fig. 10*). There also arose a series of issues of 1, 1-1/2, 2, 3, 5 and even 10 marks, which do not fit into the picture of the small note period, although they are also alien to the large notes of 1918. The worst example was the issue by Memel of a set going up to as high as 100 marks, which could have been considered inflation money if it had been issued a few months later. But it cannot be classified anywhere other than with the series notes.

It is true that the issue of a 75 pfg note is not symptomatic of a series note issue in all cases; Bodenwerder issued this face value at an early date, as did Saalburg in Thuringia, without thinking about the collector, because the whole issue was used up in circulation, so that even at that time an uncirculated example could be obtained only with difficulty. The private issues of Sourland [southern Westphalia] contained 75 pfg notes which seem to have been genuine circulation issues, as was undoubtedly the case with the notgeld of the Stodinger Hotel in Berne, even though they are of the greatest rarity. But in nearly all other cases the face value

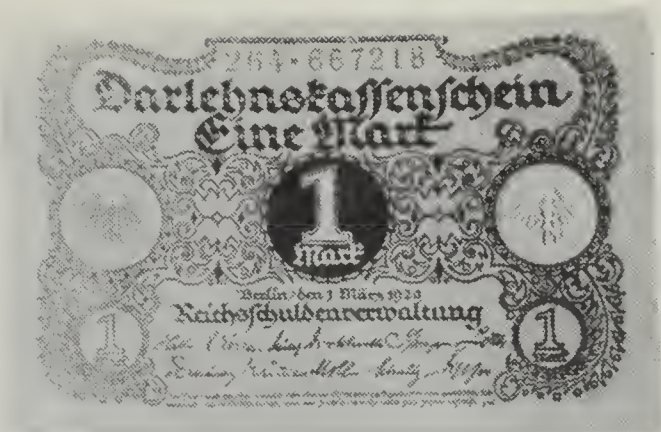


Figure 10. One mark, Federal issue, 3 March 1920.
Dr. Keller tells us these were never scarce.

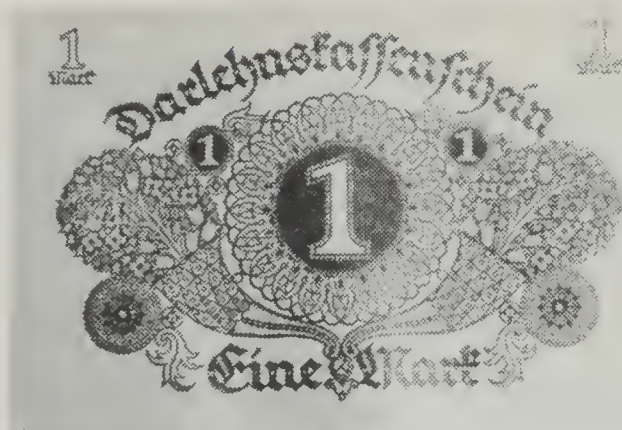


Figure 10, Reverse.

betrays to us the intention of parting the collector from as much money as possible.

It did not stop at the high nominal values. Many places flatly exacted in addition an extra charge based on "administrative fees", sometimes cheating the collector of several marks. The large collectors' demand strengthened the backs of these administrations. They were sure of finding sufficient customers in spite of their charges, and if single orders were scared off, enough dealers were found who would buy several hundred sets at a time. Because of this a sweeping decision was then made; other issuers were found who offered their notes wholesale at less than face value! Naturally, in spite of that, the retailers charged twice face value or more, as was quite customary.

Other abuses crept in as well. Indeed, so that few or none of the issues would come back for redemption, a short expiration date was set: while the notes was on its way to the collector through

wholesalers, distributors, advertisements or price lists, the expiration date had already passed. Indeed, they were soon dating the notes so they had already become invalid when they appeared. From there it was a small step further to a plain deception on the dates by back-dating by several years in order to give the impression of a classical issue to an inexperienced collector. But this swindle betrays itself at once by the use of decorative illustrations. The notes from Calbe, Kreis Greifenhagen, and Grünhain pretend to be from 1917 but the use of illustrations was not at all common then and unheard of in 1916 (Burg in Süderdithmarschen).

There was worse to come from the notgeld issues when speculators took control. From many communities they bought the authority to prepare an issue in their name and then sold these notes. Although there were outstanding exceptions, the notes were often cheaply produced; wretched kitsch was spawned and sold stock exchange fashion to other speculators. At one time the "Notgeld Exchange" in Hamburg was closed by the police. The chief entrepreneur there was a dealer by the name of Speckin. The worst was Appel in Schleswig-Holstein, who damaged notgeld collecting seriously by his creations, which were in the worst possible taste (*Fig. 11*). At the same time he cheated the communities whose notgeld he printed, by manufacturing double the quantities required. So that the swindle would not be apparent, he numbered the notes only up to the desired number — of course, in two different number sizes!

Soon, the speculators were no longer satisfied with single issues. Entire districts were harvested. Some 40 communities in the District of Pinneberg were induced to issue complete sets of 6 notes, all of which were taken possession of by the dealer L. Brieger in Hamburg (*Fig. 12*). Naturally, no motive was offered for so many different notes by the fairly unattractive district of "Flatland" [north west of Hamburg; a flower growing area]; the inspiration had to be sought from further afield — all the heavens, with sun, moon, stars and angels, fields and woods, country life and the theatre, and whatever else occurred to the producers. In comparison with this issue of the Reuter notes forms an advantageous contrast. Although here too a single entrepreneur was the driving force, yet some 70 communities and towns were united. All the notes were a homage to the Mecklenburg poet Fritz Reuter, after whom all these notes were called Reutergeld. The production artists used throughout a happy blend of local pictures and scenes representative of Reuter's poems; one does not tire of these notes (*Fig. 13*). In view of the small nominal value, uniformly only 10, 25 and 50 pf, the collector in this case excuses the attack on his pocket.

The speculators, however, went still further. The acquisition of the issue rights from communities had to be paid for in hard cash; but this could be avoided when one invented non-existent places or even assigned the names of existing places for the issue of notgeld, just stealing or disguising the names. Thus, issues from Appel bearing the names of Fockbeck, Hamburg Citizen's Militia, Kniveberg, Quern, and the alleged private issues of Schleswig-Holstein are a real swindle — even the signatures are false. ("Loppa" = Appel). The issue of series notes from Neustadt in Holstein was in bad taste; I suspect the town council had nothing to do with them. The "grand" series of Schobüll, Hockensbüll, and probably also Halebüll may be



Figure 11. A swindle note produced by Mr. Appel.



Figure 11, Reverse.

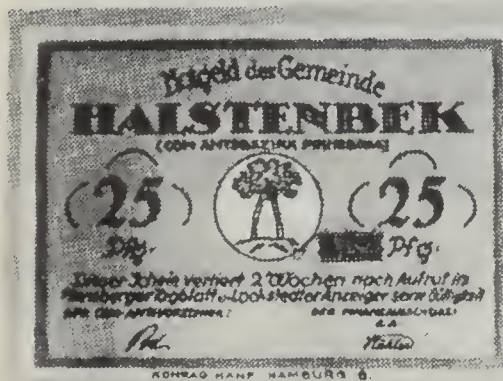


Figure 12. A typical "Flatland" note produced for Mr. Breiger.



Figure 13, A typical Reutergeld note,
this one drawn by Georg Schütz.

products of Speckin. A Lübeck artist (the same one who designed notes for the Association for Fostering Art there) created the issue of the "Town of Neukirch"; another forger who had neither taste nor understanding created the "Plebiscite notes" of Warnitz, showing indiscriminately both Germans and Danes united on one and the same note. A former member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council in Ebstorf, who remained in possession of the official stamp, subsequently manufactured notgeld notes in its name. Another Hannoverian forger produced a series of prisoner of war money of Lichtenhorst, allowing the name of a canteen leaseholder to appear on them — yet a prisoner of war camp has never issued series notes. Here one had to count these products with the series notes. I have always felt to be particularly odious the swindle which was based on the name and fate of the Avignon prisoners. Under the pretext of helping these, the last prisoners, who were detained until 1922, a 5 mark note was produced, allegedly issued by them, thus cheating both the prisoners and the collectors, many of whom paid highly for this note, thinking it to be very valuable (Fig. 14).

In addition, Flensburg's 2 and 5 mark notes belong to these swindle issues, with the anonymous issues of Herzlake and Wittmund — these last (in which one regrets this blemish) are beautiful notes. Lastly, there are a few forgeries made by collectors. A youthful collector in Hamburg produced some extremely skillful fantasies. Examples which a lenient critic may term "self-promotion of notgeld collectors", are the issues of Jonetzko in Gross-Eulau, Landeck and Hindenburg (now Zabrze in Poland), the last of which likewise was a plain fraud. The notes of Pieper in Soest and Habeck in Stralsund belong here too.

The self-interest in so many series issues increased to such an extent that finally notgeld was issued by a great number of places which, considered from the standpoint of money circulation, had never



Figure 14. The Avignon swindle (see text).

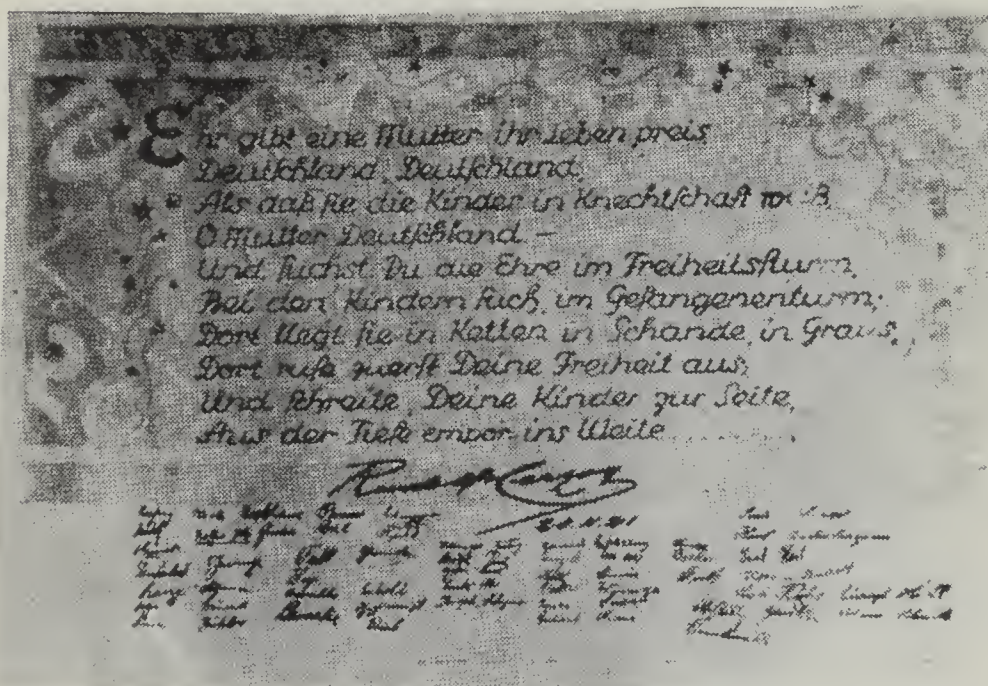


Figure 14, Reverse.

had any reason for that kind of issue. Issues came from Parish Councils, Ecclesiastical Authorities and Abbeys, Cultural Societies, Relief Committees, Convalescent Homes, Political Parties, Committees for Memorials, Cinemas and Theatres, Shooting Clubs, War Societies, Military clubs, Defence or Home Economy, National Fitness and Sports Societies, Fire Brigades, Exhibitions, Celebrations and Festivals — all had to have their own notgeld. At notgeld exhibitions the

collectors reserved rights themselves, undertaken in their own business interests, to distribute their own "Exhibition Notgeld", thereby creating a mockery of the genuine notgeld for all the world to see. This happened in no fewer than ten cases! (Figure 15).



Figure 15. A note printed for the notgeld exposition in Weimar, 21 & 22 January 1922.



Figure 15, Reverse.

Then too, this last group of notgeld was significantly inferior. With greater frequency the obligation to redeem the notes was renounced or restricted to a few days, the notes being designated as "Building Stone", "Receipt", "Gift", or "Souvenir Note", "Advertising Series", or bearing the inscription, "Dedicated to the Collectors of Notgeld". They had only an outward resemblance to genuine notgeld.

Incidentally, the evolution of Austrian notgeld went wrong in precisely the same way.

In view of this deterioration, how did the collector react? It opened a split between the collector of Empire notes or even those who collected the earlier notgeld and the new collectors, most of whom had just begun with the series notes.

Unfortunately, the old collectors' position was to oppose the series notes. There was a hailstorm of petitions and complaints to the public prosecutor's office about the misuse of money. The other side filed libel actions. Most of the legal proceedings drained away into the sand, but one time the entire city council of Solnhofen was convicted. Frankly, that was a comparatively harmless issue, of which only the one Mark was objectionable. Nothing ever happened to the chief profiteers.

The new collector, however, plunged passionately and indiscriminately into every new issue. Whatever was new on the market must be obtained. Because of the abundance of new issues, the collector could no longer write away for all of them, and so the trade prospered. Dozens, even over a hundred dealers sprang up, and a series of periodicals appeared. Without choosing between them, all [new issues] were hailed and uncritically purchased.

Yet resistance grew. The serious collectors recognised the danger to the sound heart of collectordom which lay in this indiscriminate collecting. The public became more and more opposed to the "Notgeld idiocy". Finally this resulted in the passing of a law dated 17th July 1922, whereby all further notgeld issues were forbidden, and the issuers threatened with punishment.

So that was how the collecting of notgeld was saved at the eleventh hour. For in a further continuation of this disease, the self-serving new issues which were now being produced only for the profit of individual entrepreneurs would soon have swamped the early and honest issues to such an extent that no one would have any longer admitted there was any good in notgeld collecting and all collectors would have abandoned the lost cause. Luckily the ones who turned aside now were the speculators, who could no longer do business, and then the collectors whose desire to continue collecting was destroyed when further supplies failed to appear, and the redundant dealers, now without profits. Collecting convalesced. A man could now accurately assess what had happened and could recognise that the damage, although great, had not yet become quite too great. A milder critical approach was now possible towards the abuses that had occurred. Even the older collector from then on admitted the validity of at least the honestly issued series notes and even acknowledged that the predominant part of them reached a gratifying high standard of artistic merit.

In subsequent times it was also realized that it was precisely the series notes which would bring recruits to emergency money collecting. The beginner becomes attracted to them because they are easy to obtain and are full of variety. They look attractive, are educationally instructive, and encourage a critical discernment. In their entirety, they are a true picture book of German history and culture. We see towns as they were in the past and are in the present; land-

scapes, portraits, the peculiarities of individual areas; examples of customs and traditions, remarkable local things and pictures of daily life. Some places show us the local agricultural or industrial scene, in which people earn their living; all occupations and trades pass in front of us. Every place remembers her great sons with pride and shows us their deeds and works or reads us their words. (Fig. 16).



Figure 16. A native-son note:
the poet Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock (1724-1803) of Quedlinburg.



Figure 16, Reverse.

A new manner of collecting presents itself with series notes. Whilst the older collector sedately keeps his circulation issues only in alphabetical or geographical order, the collector of series notes has yet a third possibility. He can either sort out everything he gets according to subject or limit himself from the beginning to a definite subject which appeals to him; for example, scenes of towns as they appeared in the past, regional costumes or dialectal texts; or he can place examples of the many different printing techniques side by side, or any of the other countless possibilities which present themselves.

With time, the new series note collector becomes enlightened; he gradually learns about the older single notes and turns his attention to them as well. So for us collectors of the older paper money, a series note is an officer recruiting new beginners which has become

over a period of time a creator of a new rising generation of collectors, and we have freed ourselves from the disdain with which the "series note nuisance" was regarded in 1921 and 1922. I know that I shall be blamed for resurrecting the unpleasant side of the development of these notes and not simply leaving it in deathly silence. From the dealer's point of view, I may be reproached; yet it is necessary to portray the subject faithfully to the beginner, for only if he knows precisely what has occurred can the collector counter spiteful, generalizing attacks from outsiders and defend himself.

Paper money collectors, in their dealings, may come into contact with other related branches of collecting, primarily with coin collectors. They will also come across a tendency to lump together the degenerate part of the series notgeld with the other notes, and then form a general opinion, naturally a false one. Because harmful speculations gave rise to so many hundreds of swindle notes, which have received all the publicity and keep turning up, irregular issues are regarded by the outsider as typically representative of notgeld, all of it being judged and condemned along with them. Therefore the collector must know precisely how things were at that time, must admit that excrescences developed but, because of the good to be praised in so countlessly many other notes, put the bad in the proper light. We must be able to point out to collectors who have only touched on the subject superficially that we ourselves already know of these misfortunes and that long ago, we voluntarily recognised the worthlessness of the bad notes outsiders had imposed on us and rejected them.

This catalogue shall be the collector's assistant and guide in this battle for the purity of the science of notgeld. Even today in price lists we find the good with the bad, indiscriminately offered together. Many of the detrimental pieces will not hurt us if we recognise, "That is definitely not notgeld, only a donation or begging note, but because of its good appearance we will accept it as well".

For this catalogue, items properly belonging to series notgeld were taken from the complete listing of the superseded 5th Edition and its supplement. The separation from other classes of notgeld was, in the main, carried through easily, but occasionally there was cause for concern and consideration of whether to include an item or not. First of all, the basic principles for determining a series note had to be established.

A first characteristic of series notes is the multiple, simultaneous issue of 50 pfennig values or other face values. Even when several sets were issued simultaneously (for example, the 3 sets of Koberg, each of 10, 20, 25 and 50 pfg) the doubling of values is evident.

A second characteristic is the existence of higher values than 50 pfg, primarily of 60, 70, 75, 80 and 90 pfg, and 1 mark. Strictly, the uncommon values under 50 pfg must also be accepted as series notes; for instance, the 30 and 40 pfg notes of Tegernsee and Trappstadt. But if we see in profiting off collectors a recognition sign of series notes, we cannot draw proof that notes were issued for profit if the issuing place sold to collectors only the unused part of a serious issue.

A third point which proves speculation aimed at the collector is

multiplying the number of notes by placing small letters in front of the control numbers or elsewhere on the note. (District of Quedlinburg, and Wittenberg). We do not reckon the marking with the letters of the alphabet which is essential to the numbering as a case of this. Emphatically, the excessive control number variations of Flensburg belong here. In addition, the issue of two different versions of the same basic issue, of which one is intended for collectors and the other for circulation, compels us to regard the entire issue as series money. (Sangerhausen). Even if only one series is intended for collectors, the other cannot be separated and must be listed along with it.

Fourth, when issuing the notes, the date for redemption was fixed, unfairly, so the note either fell due almost immediately, was due on the day of issue, or had already expired. Every case of intentional back-dating also belongs under this heading.

The fifth point we define as the general issue of complete groups of notgeld through retail outlets in a place other than that named on the notes as the place of issue, even when in other respects there is no indication of an assault on collectors. Under this heading comes the complete Reutergeld. The Pinneberg issues are also covered by the first, second and fourth points of our basic principles.

A sixth point is the matter of fact omission of any obligation to redeem, thus the issues of collectors' series, building stones, receipts, souvenirs, begging or gift notes or whatever else they may have been called.

Seventh point. Issues from places which could not possibly have properly produced paper currency (although one cannot call any issues "authorised"). [The series notes were illegal, although ignored by the German government until July, 1922.] That includes all organizations which are only part of a group of people, united in opposition to other parts, like political parties, religious bodies or associations, and many issues for special occasions. Money must be suitable for all alike and able to go into any hand.

As the eighth point one can quote the evident wretched technical execution that disproves what is an otherwise apparently honest issue. One can demonstrate that the issue was not intended for circulation as a money-token; on the contrary, it was intended only for selling to collectors (Wasserleben). Also, one could cite contemporary invoices for notes at a price differing from the face value as a demonstration of the dishonest intention of the issue. This proof is now available only in individual cases where it has been preserved, while in other cases it was not known or has been forgotten again.

As the ninth point, probably one can then regard all private issues of a place as unauthorised and superfluous if at the time of issue the town administration or community already had its own notgeld of the same denomination in circulation.

We must allow items not caught on the foregoing nine points to remain in the main catalogue, even in the many cases where our intuition told us that an issue would better have been included as series money (Pöttmes) (*Figure 17*). [This is Dr. Keller's Kamm (comb) theory, discarded in the Pick-Siemsen edition.]

waymen's strike of 1922. (Figure 18).

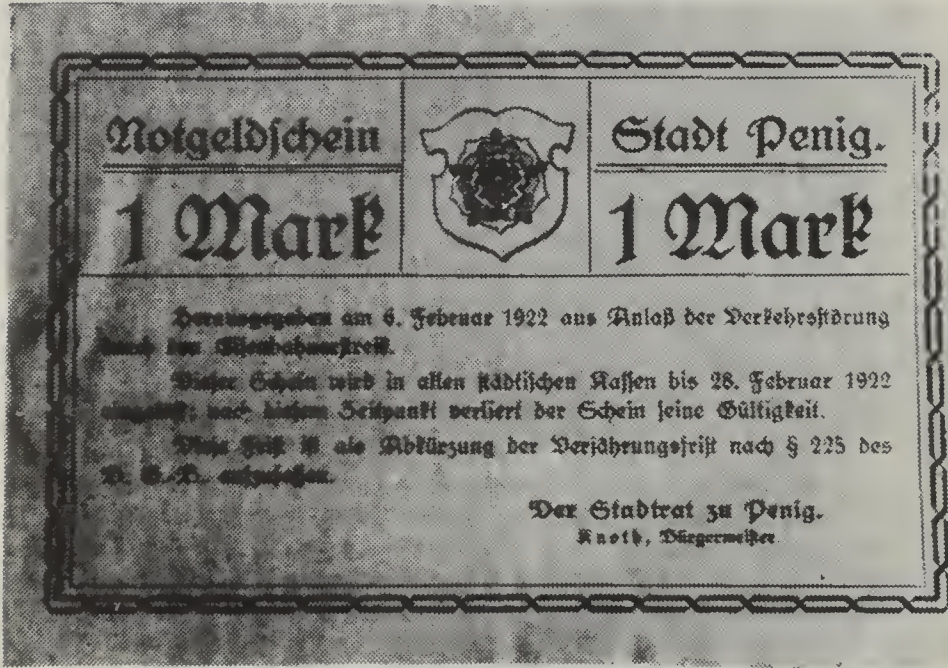


Figure 18. Penig, 1 Mark



Figure 18, Reverse. The legend reads: "Penig didn't have to do it up to now, but the strike finished it. Now we've run out of hard cash, so finally we are issuing notgeld."

Further, letters of the alphabet were regularly imprinted as part of the numbering of the notes, but these variations, however varied they may be, do not turn a circulation note into a series note. These letters are conditioned by the numbering machines; it most often happens that five-position machines were used; that is, numbering

to 99,999. If the issue is of a greater quantity, then one must add the letters of the alphabet as a distinguishing mark and start numbering again with 1. At that time nobody had foreseen that these letters would also be collected. Only the playfully imprinted letters, which taken together spell out a city name or a motto, do we take as characteristic of series notes.

Every new edition of a catalogue should denote progress in relation to the last edition. That is also the case here. In some places it is more complete; up to the present time single issues which were previously unknown are still being found. In other places the material has been rearranged. The catalogue should be so composed that the collector can find all the items of his collection in it and can mark them by underlining or ticking off. He must be able to describe them easily and unmistakably by issue number and the further sub-issue distinctions without a long-drawn-out text, for his trading friends, want lists, etc. Both have not always been attained up to this time, but they may now be possible.

It is true that one can never please everyone. It had already been complained that the catalogue goes into fine detail much too often. However, should a good catalogue not give everything which the collector could expect only from it? Yes, collectors themselves created this catalogue and have further enlarged it since the first edition by their reports. The author was no seeker of variants in the beginning, satisfying himself with the main types; but as more and more subtle differences were reported, he had to bear these in mind and collect them, too. He often had to apply the brakes later, when collectors would report quite hair-splitting differences for inclusion in the next catalogue. With consideration to beginners and specialists, in every place where there is a difference, a sufficient distinction has also been made between the significant marks which characterise individual issues and the less important details; we have denoted important sub-issues by a, b, c, and so on. We have kept them as much as possible in chronological order. These are the issues which differ significantly from each other in printed type, colours, watermarks, etc., and which the smaller collector too should strive to include in his collection. The [minor] sub-issues, for example those with serial no. differences, are marked with Roman numerals. Anyone who places no value on them doesn't need to notice them. But to have omitted them simply because many people place no value on them, hardly any general collector can demand that of a catalogue which is also intended to serve experienced collectors!

Catalogue entries follow this order: The first item in each catalogue entry is a number. All issuing authorities have been assigned numbers, even those who issued only false or fraudulent notes. In previous editions swindle notes were listed but not numbered. Numbering them simplifies reference to them, while putting their numbers in brackets unmistakably classifies them as not completely honest. Their price indicates this too.

The place name comes next, followed by the province it belonged to at the time of the issue, in parentheses. In a single catalogue one certainly cannot write *Sachsen-Meiningen* against an issue of 1918 and *Thüringen* against the 1919 issue. We must uniformly adopt provinces of which the towns were a part in 1917/1918; later changes

are easier for the collector to ascertain than would be the case in giving the earlier provinces. The territories separated from the Reich in 1920 and 1921 are marked as dänisch Nordschleswig [Danish North Schleswig] and poln. O.-S. [Polish Upper Silesia].

After characterizing the place of issue, the sub-issues are described on the following lines, first by the issue and expiration dates, in so far as they are stated on the notes; descriptions of watermarks and kinds of paper (vellum, laid paper, or without watermarks), as well as the face and collectors' values. The less important differences, for instance numbering variations, are noted on the next lines, using Roman numerals. The prices of the major sub-issues apply to the minor in so far as specific valuations are not given for rarer sorts. Reports of plate-shifts and similar mis-prints, as they were known to occur within every individual printing, were intentionally omitted. Most of these defects arise once only, and their cataloguing is therefore pointless.

We have newly appraised the knowledge that many 1922 and 1923 series were overprinted and reissued as inflation notes, or that the original plates were reused for such notes. These references are important for contradicting every collector who rejects series notes as completely worthless. We can point to 9 cases in the 1922 inflation, and for 1923 eighteen cases of reissued series notes, in addition to 6 cases of reused plates (*Figure 19*).

In the main, series notes are still abundant and easy to obtain today. Many collectors will wonder why many of these issues are given high prices. Yet there are some sets of series notes which have never appeared in the trade, probably because the notgeld prohibition of 17 July 1922 anticipated their planned issue. Cases in point are Gangelt (which the author still lacks and has never seen!), Sinzig, District of Wosner; the private issues of Rehburg, Riboland, Sundwig, even those declaring themselves "collectors' series", like that of Vlotho by Meyer.

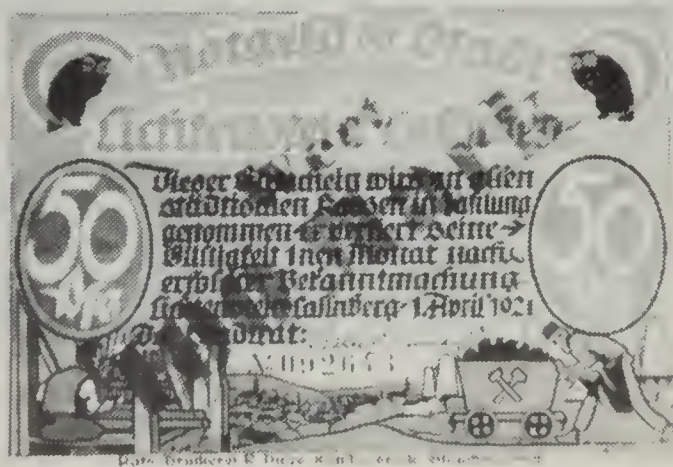


Figure 19. Fifty pfennig note of 1 April 1921 revalued at 100 marks and reissued by Lichtenstein-Lallaberg in 1922.

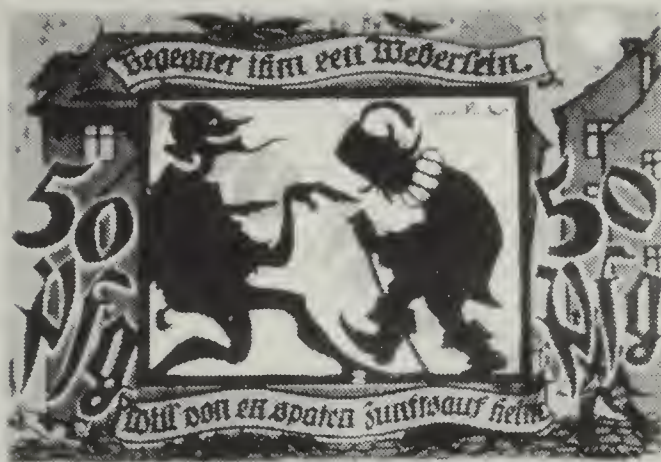


Figure 19, Reverse.

The price is low unless the notes are scarce, and can be affected by the number issued, the artistic execution (or lack of it) of the pieces, and even how they compare with the qualities of notgeld. Notes of high artistic merit, like the delightful series of Köstritz (Figure 20) and Rehburg (in spite of the considerations of our second



Figure 20. An example from Dr. Keller's "delightful series from Köstritz" -



Figure 20, Reverse. Babies cry for the black beer from Köstritz.

point!); the distinguished ones from Schleiz, the beautiful issues by Schiestl, for example, Treuenbrietzen; all Thuringian issues by Kötschau (Dornburg, Paulinzella, Pössneck and so on) will always be desirable and readily saleable. They also deserve high valuations, while poor issues are collected only to achieve completion.

A few places where consistency is apparently lacking remain to be explained and justified. In one place we find an issue treated as genuine, then the number of a similar issue is placed within brackets. When the collector finds this he should look particularly at both notes; he will perhaps grasp from the text or recognize from the date, that there were many reasons for objection to the one issue, while the other perhaps came out better because of its cleverer choice of words. The 10 well-known printers' proofs of 50 pfennigs of Glogau are recorded because the basic issue counts as series notes. Although the Greiffenberg notes are similar, they were a circulation issue.

Sometimes a variation to the original issue is noted as a sub-issue, at other times it is mentioned only as a minor variety, like the printing firm distinctions of Weddersleben, while those of Westerland only appear alongside other changes. It would have become confusing while simultaneously describing another difference (here we note Weddersleben's printing method) to signify both clearly with Roman numerals. Only the most eye-catching differences were given. The author himself did not like it when a particular accumulation of varieties required a detailed explanation.

That the picture of notgeld issues could have been diluted and tarnished for us, by the issue of monetary tokens by such completely and totally unqualified places, is explained partially by the good artistic execution of these pieces, and partially by the intentional obscuring of the places of issue, which admittedly assumes a certain superficiality on the part of the collector. Mainly, however, the collector himself was to blame for not being on his guard firmly enough against such encroachments. Perhaps the realization is finally breaking through that these productions are not notgeld and collectors are being persuaded by their own intuition and their own taste not to find a place for everything but to turn away from all kitsch and nepp. Then a future catalogue will no longer have to record these productions which only damage us notgeld collectors in the eyes of other collectors!

In conclusion, it is left to me to thank my fellow workers for their assistance. From many people, I can mention here only the two most zealous ones: Mr. Max Bottcher in Husum and Kurt Lehrke in the Xaulsdorf district of Berlin. Both have been enthusiastic in finding further new varieties and reporting them to me.

Berlin - Wittenau, 20 April 1943
Revised again at Whitsuntide 1953

(NIB Ed. note: All photographs of notes illustrated in this work have been reduced in size approximately 25%. The illustrations have been added to increase interest in this translation of Dr. Keller's Preface and, of course, were not in his original catalogue.)

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BILL (HR 5643)

For the benefit of fellow scholars and numismatists everywhere, I would like to add a further comment on this bill which was the subject of a letter to *WORLD COIN NEWS* (February 28, 1978) by Louis T. DiLauro.

I have not read the text of the bill but I am fully aware of its implications as a result of my many years of work in a State Museum.

It is a matter of fact that all museums (and most private collections, of anything) contain specimens of coins and many other artifacts of cultural concern. Because of such factors (to name only two) as the robbing of Etruscan tombs and the indiscriminate use of geiger counters to discover coin hoards, extremely valuable archaeo-historical information is destroyed in the process. At the same time the country of origin loses objects that may be of considerable concern in its own cultural history. One many think of famous objects like the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum (though probably but for Lord Elgin they might not even exist now) or some of the superb gold, silver, jade and other objects of the Mayan and Aztec cultures.

Because of these, and other factors, there has been increasing concern amongst all museum curators as to the source of their acquisitions. Currently, in many museums, objects are not accepted/purchased unless either there is an officially approved bill of lading from the country of origin, or some other evidence of acquisition which shows its export has been legal.

For these various reasons, many countries have Antiquities Laws which blankly forbid the export and/or acquisition by any private citizen of any objects over a certain age.

In a country like Great Britain, where there is a national law, rationally applied, like the Law of Treasure Trove, everyone is protected. In this kind of a situation (and here I am thinking only of coins) the finder of any "hidden" gold or silver objects, has to turn them in to a local magistrate for an inquest (or hearing). If the objects are considered to have been hidden, at some period - as in time of most coin hoards - they are judged Treasure Trove and revert to the Crown - i.e., the British Government. Under this Act the material goes to the British Museum for examination. If some, or all, of a find is judged necessary to the National Collection, the finder, or landowner in certain cases, is awarded the approximate *market* value of the objects retained, while the rest are returned to to the finder, who may dispose of them as he sees fit. Unless he is a collector, that usually means where he can get the best price.

Many countries, and at the moment I have two in mind, Turkey and India, have blanket laws by which the government seizes the "finds" and if the discoverer gets anything at all, it is nothing but a token.

Such a law is counter-productive. Two alternatives exist. Either to smuggle the material out (or to dispose of it to someone who can/will) in which case the finder does get some profit; or to melt it down for bullion. In India, since most of the lower denomination coins were in copper (rather than bronze), that gets melted down also. In such a case, the finder may, if he is sufficiently discrete, at least

obtain the bullion value.

The main counter-productive results are:

- 1) Objects of cultural value, or historical value, are lost forever because they have been destroyed.
- 2) The country of origin may retain the bullion value - i.e., gold may not be exported from India (or Turkey) except with a special permit (jewellery). It loses foreign exchange, archaeological, economic, historical, evidence sometimes of great value.
- 3) Collectors everywhere, internal or external, are the losers. To most non-collectors, this fact may be of little import. Apart from the purely commercial aspect (think how many persons earn a living, or part of one, by trading in coins), it is a further misfortune to numismatics, because many serious collectors, by the study of the coins they happen to collect, or in which they are interested, have added a great deal to historical, economic, cultural and numismatic knowledge.

Men (i.e. scholars) like Dr. P. L. Gupta of India are excessively rare. He has never collected a coin in his life, but he has handled tens of thousands, partly because he was in a position to do so and, as he became famous, his opportunities increased. Tom, Dick or Harry has to be content with what he can see and study at a neighboring museum (and usually through glass at that), if he happens to be lucky enough to live near one, or rich enough to visit others.

In countries whose society is closed, all such material has to be given to the State and usually collecting, except in the most limited form, is forbidden. I do not know if the finders are ever rewarded.

Does this lead to smuggling, or melting down in such societies? I do not know for sure, but I rather suspect not. Either is not only too dangerous, but also it is far too difficult. For various reasons, I have read carefully in *NUMISMATIC LITERATURE* about finds of Roman and Byzantine coins in Bulgaria. So very many seem to have been recorded in the past 30 years, that, even though modern road and edifice building turn up infinitely more coins than all the years before World War II, it would seem probable that very little material has gone astray, or been destroyed.

It may be fine for scholars or collectors who live in such countries, but it remains true that the majority of collectors and/or numismatists will have very little chance of seeing, let alone handling, some very interesting material. Sometimes it is good where hoards of certain types have been kept intact because, with the advance of technology, there are ways of studying coin composition today -- e.g. neutron bombardment, and many others -- that never existed in my youth, or in the times of some of the greatest scholars. This may be of little interest to the ordinary coin collector. It is to the economist and historian, for we learn about sources of materials, trade routes and many other things. But to have quantities of the same coins stored away in a museum, where they are of no use to anyone, is not only sad, but the loss of an opportunity for ordinary collectors to see, study and enjoy.

The answer, of course, would be for all countries to have national laws like the British Law of Treasure Trove. But this would be undreamed of in a closed society, and far too few open ones are as free and enlightened as ours or Britian's.

As a one time curator, I am in sympathy with HR 5643 as its ethics are sound, but, like so many well-intentioned laws, it may not be too well planned. As a collector-student, I deplore it. I have been around coins for 50 years and to this day, I have found the only satisfactory way of really learning about them is to be able to handle them.

This was the essence of the course -- i.e., handling -- I taught at the University of Nebraska and it paid off in interest and in learning.

For these, and the reasons given earlier, I am writing one of my Senators to urge him not to vote for the passage of this bill until a panel of curators, dealers and collectors, in the various fields, can make adequate suggestions as to a sound and equitable law.

I. C. G. Campbell, Weeping Water, Neb.
February 26, 1978

(Ed.: HR 5643, which was recently passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, and will later be taken up by the U.S. Senate, deals with the importation of archaeological specimens, including coins. The law, if passed by the Senate and signed by the President, would be called the "Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act", with the primary purpose being "to implement the convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property". It deals with, among other things, items over 500 years old such as coins or items of ethnological interest, such as products of a tribal society over 50 years old.)

NEW GERMAN COMMEMORATIVE TO BE RELEASED IN MAY

On the 10th of May 1978, the 100th anniversary of Gustav Stresemann's birth (German statesman: 1878-1929) the Munich mint (mint mark "D") will issue a 5 Mark commemorative coin for the German government. Projected total issue is 8 million coins.

Submitted by Wm. A. Haskell

NEW GERMAN 2 MARK COIN TO BE RELEASED ON AUGUST 20TH

A 2 Mark coin reportedly will be released for circulation on the anniversary of the death of German statesman Kurt Schuhmacher, August 20, 1978, which will supplement the current issues of YA-117 Adenaur and YB-117 Heuss now in use in West Germany.

Submitted by Wm. A. Haskell

BOOK REVIEWS

ARCHAIC AND CLASSICAL GREEK COINS. C. M. Kraay. Vol I of *THE LIBRARY OF NUMISMATICS*. U. of Calif. Press. 1976. Printed in Great Britain. Plates by Collotype. Hard cover. 373pp, 64 plates. Indices: a) Mints, b) Historical Characters, c) General. \$60.00.

Appendices include: a) Select Bibliography, b) Weight standards, c) Athenian Pol. 10 and Athenian Coinage, d) Sassanian coinage in the 5th century. Four maps of the areas under study. The Greek alphabet is given showing various styles in use at each period but not trying to deal with the many local variations of the earlier periods. This last is exceptionally useful to someone not familiar with Greek and/or just beginning to collect/study ancient Greek coinage.

After a brief introduction, Kraay gives a description of coins and minting methods. The main body of the work is then divided up into the related areas. This is a different style to the previous three great works of this type, the last being published (1933) was Seltman's *GREEK COINS*. Since much of the book is based on monographs on various mints and the styles they influenced, the relationship is a vertical one rather than horizontal. The cut-off date, approximate, is 400 BC on account of the vast changes in Greek coinages brought about by the conquests (and the coinage) of Alexander the Great. There were, however, some cities, not included in his Empire, still minting.

The study begins with Asia Minor (Turkey) to the Ionian Revolt. He spends considerable time on the electrum coins of Ionia and specifically the 93 coins found during the 1904/05 excavations at Ephesus. He dates these "pre-coins" to the mid-sixth century and thus puts the beginnings of true coinages later than in past theories. Chapter 3 deals with the Aegean and Crete.

Because of the popularity and widespread finds and varieties of Athenian owls, many collectors will find his chapter on Athens, the most interesting and useful. Subsequent chapters deal with 6) Peleponnese, 7) Central Greece, 8) Macedonia-Thrace, 9) Magna Graecia (S. Italy, 10) Sicily, a particularly involved and difficult area-period, 11) Western Asia Minor (Anatolia) where he again deals with the electrum coinage, 12) The Persian Empire - i.e., that section of the ancient Greek world included in the Great King's Empire - South and East Asia Minor, Phoenicia to Egypt, N. Africa, Cyprus. The concluding chapter deals with the ancient traditions and terms of the coins of the Greek world, together with the evidence the coins offer. This last will be of particular interest to historians and students of economics, as well as the study of the origins of coinage and numismatics.

For his studies Kraay drew on all the great collections of Britain, Western Europe and Istanbul. But the superb photographs are drawn mainly from his own museum, i.e. the Ashmolean, at Oxford. The obverse/reverse of 1110 coins are shown, all photos being made from casts. In the plate keys, each coin is listed by number, mint, coin type, date, nature of obverse/reverse. Only coins *not* from the Ashmolean are listed by their origin - i.e. B.M. (British Museum), Cambridge (Fitzwilliam), etc. There are no identifying catalogue numbers.

This book will be as much a standard reference work as have been its three great predecessors. It is basically a book for the Greek specialist, for historians and economists. Nevertheless the style is readable and any collector of ancient coins can profit from reading Chapters 1, and 13, together with the introduction.

Because of the many specialist studies, as well as of the wealth of material available since Seltman's *GREEK COINS* was composed, there is much in it that is new; and statements with which some specialists may disagree. None of these will affect the general collector or student.

It is to be hoped that the ensuing volumes of this series will be of the same caliber as this work. The price will probably deter many collectors from acquiring it. However, to those who can manage the price, I would recommend it. It is bound to be a standard reference work and, once out of print, will inevitably become more expensive. It is well bound and printed and not, by today's prices, expensive. Every club library, all numismatic collections, and any municipal or university library of any size should have a copy. I have no knowledge of the number of copies printed, but probably not large due to the price.

Reviewed by I. C. G. Campbell

A Review of Notgeld Catalogs. Reprinted for the interest of notgeld collectors, from Dwight L. Musser's *NOTGELD NEWSLETTER NO. 8*.

I am frequently asked if there is a catalog of German notgeld available. The answer is, of course, yes and no. German notgeld has been catalogued in detail but not all in one catalog. Any discussion of this kind must mention the work of Dr. Arnold Keller who died in 1972. Keller spent virtually a lifetime attempting to catalog every possible variety of German notgeld. Since there was no large market for his works, they were typed, duplicated and bound in paper covers. As interest in world paper money increased, the Keller catalogs became hard to find and some brought high prices in auctions. In the past few years, a German publisher has been reprinting Keller's works. The reprints consist usually of photocopies of the original catalog sheets with added introductions and sections of illustrations.

Keller divided the vast array of emergency issues into logical categories that could for the most part be covered in one volume. The following review deals with the reprints since these are available to collectors while the originals generally are not.

The text of the catalogs is in German. While English-speaking collectors will not be able to read the introductions, they will find that the catalog section is not too hard to master since it consists primarily of town names, dates and denominations which, obviously, do not need to be translated. However there are various aids some may want to use such as any German-English dictionary, Krause's English-German *Numismatic Dictionary* and information sheets published by Dwight L. Musser including "Notgeld Collectors Guide".

The titles of the catalogs are often long. It can be expected that American collectors will use a short form of some kind - the year dates or an abbreviated title - to distinguish the volumes. A suggested short form will be found in parentheses preceding the official title. All catalogs are in large format - approximately 8" x 12".

(Serienscheine) *Das Deutsche Notgeld Katalog, Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922, IV. Teil: Serienscheine*. Covers the colorful small denomination notgeld familiar to all collectors. Mostly dated 1920-22. Frequently issued in sets or "series". 295 pages.

(1914) *Das Deutsche Notgeld 1914*. Most are strictly emergency issues often hastily produced to meet a shortage of coin. Designs are usually simple - sometimes crude. Many are small printed cards with signatures, seals and numbers. Often found in used condition due to actual circulation. 236 pages.

(1918) *Das Deutsche Notgeld Katalog, Grossgeldscheine 1918-21*. With the collapse of the central government in 1918 many places were obliged to issue their own currency. The series is generally well designed and carefully printed in larger denominations (5-10-20-50 Mark). Size of note often progresses with the increasing value. 125 pages.

(1922) *Das Notgeld der Deutschen Inflation, 1922*. By 1922 inflation had occurred to the point that notes denominated under 100 Mark were impractical. The 1922 issues generally have face values in hundreds and thousands of Mark. Produced by cities, banks and businesses, this category of notgeld is relatively well executed. 120 pages.

(1923) *Das Notgeld der Deutschen Inflation, 1923*. By 1923 inflation was hopelessly out of control. The number of issuing agencies greatly increased as denominations soared from thousands to Millionen (Feb.) to Milliarden (Sept.) to 100 Billionen (Oct.). One billion in the German system is equal to one trillion in the American system. Due to the great quantity of notes issued, they are catalogued in two volumes: PART I (A to L), about 650 pages; PART II (L to Z), about 500 pages.

(Verk) *Deutsche Kleingeldscheine 1916-1922, Verkehrsausgaben*. This catalog lists the small denomination notgeld issued for actual circulation. The majority are dated 1916-19. The designs normally are conservative when compared to the often flamboyant serienscheine of 1920-21. Since this series is extensive, the catalog will be large and in the higher price range.

(Goldnotgeld) *Das Deutsche Notgeld Katalog Das wertbestandige Notgeld 1923-1924*. As the denominations in Mark became astronomical to the point of absurdity, some issuing agencies attempted to restore a sense of reality by valuing notes in "stable" commodities such as gold, lumber, grain, sugar and gas as well as the U.S. dollar. 94 pages.

(POW WWI) *Das Deutsche Notgeld, Das Notgeld der Gefangenenlager 1914-1918*. Dozens of prisoner of war camps in Germany and Austria issued their own currency ranging from cardboard chits to well designed and printed notes. 115 pages, including 15 pages of illustrations.

(Unusual Materials) *Notgeld besonderer Art*. Keller published a separate catalog featuring notes made of unusual materials such as cloth, leather, wood, foil, etc.

(Currency Reform) *Das Notgeld der Währungsreform 1947-48*. Following World War II Germany went through another economic crisis which saw the release of local emergency currency.

(Concentration Camp) *Das Lagergeld der Konzentrations-und D.P. Lager 1933-1945*. This is by Albert Pick and Carl Siemsen, not Keller. Covers concentration and displaced persons camps of World War II era. 56 pages. Illustrated.

A number of countries other than Germany have issued emergency money. The term *notgeld*, being a German word, refers primarily to necessity issues of Germany and Austria. Austrian notgeld has been cataloged but copies are hard to find. A new edition is reported to be in progress.

Prices of catalogs. A list price is set by the publisher in Germany. Actual cost to U.S. collectors varies according to shipping charges and value of the Mark at time of shipment. The current prices of any catalog covered in this review will be quoted upon request with no obligation (Box 305, Ridge Manor, FL 33525).

Reviews by Dwight L. Musser

DIE MÜNZEN DES ZAREN NICOLAUS II, 1894-1917 (Coinage of Tsar Nicholas II, 1894-1917). Reinhold Kaim. 74pp, soft-bound, illus. \$17.50.

Volume II of Reinhold Kaim's *RUSSLAND SERIE SPEZIAL* is now in print and available from North-East Coin Company, P. O. Box CC, Hillsboro, New Hampshire 03244 at \$17.50 postpaid.

The catalog is in German. Weights and measurements are given, as are prices for Fine, Very Fine and Extra Fine conditions.

The pattern pieces of the Berlin, Brussels and St. Petersburg Mints are discussed, as is the coinage struck for Finland under Russia.

(NI members will be given a 20% discount on this book if they mention they are a NI member and give their membership number.)

THE STANDARD CATALOG OF MEXICAN COINS, PAPER MONEY AND MEDALS. Dr. Geo. W. Vogt. Edited by Colin R. Bruce II. 256pp, illus. \$12.50. Published by Krause Publications, Inc., Iola, Wisconsin 54945.

This catalog, the most complete pricing guide of its kind for Mexico, is now available to collectors. It offers complete coverage of Mexican coins, beginning with the reign of Charles and Johanna in 1536. Values for each coin are given in up to four grades of preservation.

(Continued on page 140)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

APRIL NI EDUCATIONAL FORUM: The April meeting will not be held due to the NI general membership meeting and program to be held during the Texas Numismatic Association Convention in Dallas during April. The NI meeting will be on Saturday, April 15th from 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon in the English Room of the Fairmont Hotel. Jack Lewis, an NI past president, will give a slide program which will be followed by a general discussion of NI's future.

Dick Hanscom, P. O. Box 2832, Fairbanks, AK 99707: Is there enough interest to justify the formation of a numismatic society (or N.I. branch) solely for the study of the Polar Regions - Alaska, The Yukon, Northwest Territories, Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, Siberia, Tierra del Feugo and The Falkland Islands? If interested, I would be happy to hear from you.

Editor: As you note, the use of this page is scant again this month. Members are urged to use the page for acquiring information or other purposes. About the only rule is, no "for sale" type notices, and in the event the page should be oversubscribed in a single month, notices dealing with research would be given preference. Wanted and trade notices are accepted.

BOOK REVIEWS (Continued from page 139):

Also featured is a comprehensive section on the Bancos of Mexico. In this section collectors will appreciate the most comprehensive Mexican paper money listing prior to the Revolutionary War. Values are offered in three grades of preservation.

The catalog also provides valuations for Mexican proclamation medals, modern medals and mint errors.

Well detailed photographs throughout the catalog offer the collector an excellent visual guide to the coins, notes and medals being studied.

The catalog is available at many coin shops or from Krause Publications.

COUNTERSTRUCK THALERS FROM THE YEMEN

by I. C. G. Campbell, Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #LM12

There has been some argument in these pages about silver coins of other countries which have been countermarked for use in the Yemen and other areas of Arabia. *THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE* for 1977 carries a 4-page article dealing with a list of thalers from the Yemen, made by Signor Francisco Carbone who was Italian Consul General there from 1931-1961. These consist of 11 of Maria Theresa, some of which may be restrikes, 45 of Francis I and 1 of Franz Josef I. Dates cover 1754-1853 and 8 mints are involved. The article is recommended to all interested in this field.